







ALIE. MINORITIES POPULATION 1930 SAN DIEGO CO.

	1930	1920	1910
Indians	1,712	1,352	1,516
Chinese	558	307	430
Japanese	1,732	1,431	520
Mexican	15,996		





CALIF. MINORITIES (Population 1930) POPULATION 1930 San Diego County

TOTAL	21,999		
English	3,912	Germans	2,161
Scottish	1,016	Poles	302
Welsh	179	Czechs	279
Irish	1,137	Austrians	247
Norwegian	622	Hungarians	124
Swedes	1,459	Yugo-slavs	226
Danes	615	Russians	483
Dutch	225	Finnish	85
Swiss	376	Greeks	293
French	416	Italians	1,251
		Spanish	126
		Portuguese	372
		Americans	14
		Canadians	4,123
		Mexicans	3,430
		Central and S. American	97
		Australians	109
		Agozans	32
		All others	744







CALIF. MINORITIES [Foreign born White] FRESNO Co.

Total 21,182

POPULATION 1930

English	927	Swiss	277	Finnish	175
Scottish	307	French	322	Greeks	289
Welsh	33	Germans	998	Italians	2,599
N. Irish	95	Poles	112	Spanish	366
Irish F.S.	222	Czechs	78	Portuguese	586
Norwegians	159	Austrians	187	Armenians	2,064
Swedes	1,184	Hungarian	33	Canadians	1,193
Danes	1,619	Yugo-Slav	469	Azores	421
Dutch	124	Russian	4,003	all other	2,340







CALIF. MINORITIESFRESNO CO.POPULATION 1930Indians, Chinese, Japanese, and Mexicans

	1930	1920	1910
Indians	652	380	313
Chinese	1,008	998	1,377
Japanese	5,280	5,732	2,233
Mexicans	9,783		





CALIF. MINORITIES      POPULATION 1930      SAN FRANCISCO CO.

English	Germans	Portuguese
Scottish	Polish	Armenians
Welsh	Czechs	Canadians
Irish	Austrians	Mexicans
Norwegian	Hungarians	Central and
Swedes	Yugoslavs	S. Americans
Japanese	Russians	Australians
Dutch	Finnish	Azoreans
Swiss	Greeks	All others
French	Italians	Total
	Spanish	





CALIF. MINORITIES POPULATION 1930 SAN FRANCISCO Co.

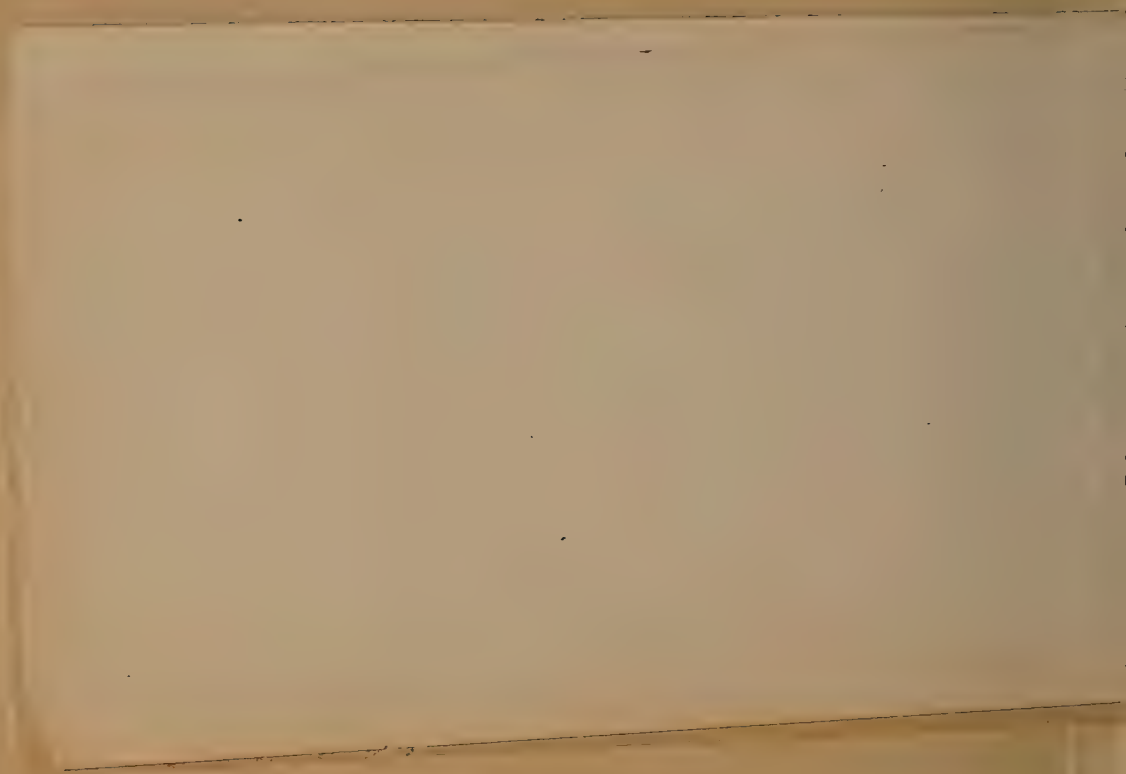
	1930	1920	1910
Indian	100	100	100
Chinese	1,000	1,000	1,000
Japanese	1,000	1,000	1,000
Mexican	1,000	1,000	1,000





CALIF. MINORITIES — POPULATION 1930 HUMBOLDT CO.

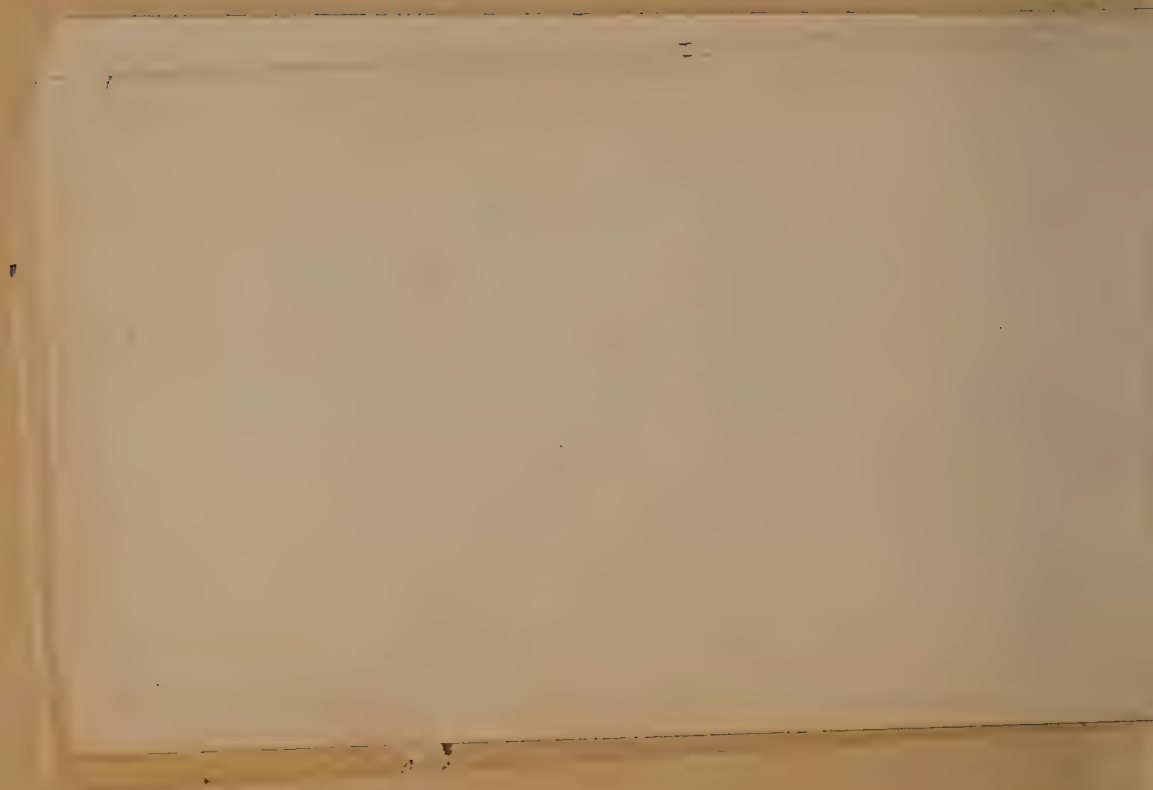
Total		
English	German	Italian
Scotch	Poles	Spaniards
Welsh	Czechs	Portuguese
Irish	Austrians	Armenians
Norwegian	Hungarians	Canadians
Swedes	Yugo Slavs	Mexicans
Danes	Russians	Central or S.
Dutch	Finns	Americans
Swiss	Greeks	Australians
French		Azoreans
		Other Groups





CALIF. MINORITIES POPULATION 1930 HUMBOLDT CO.

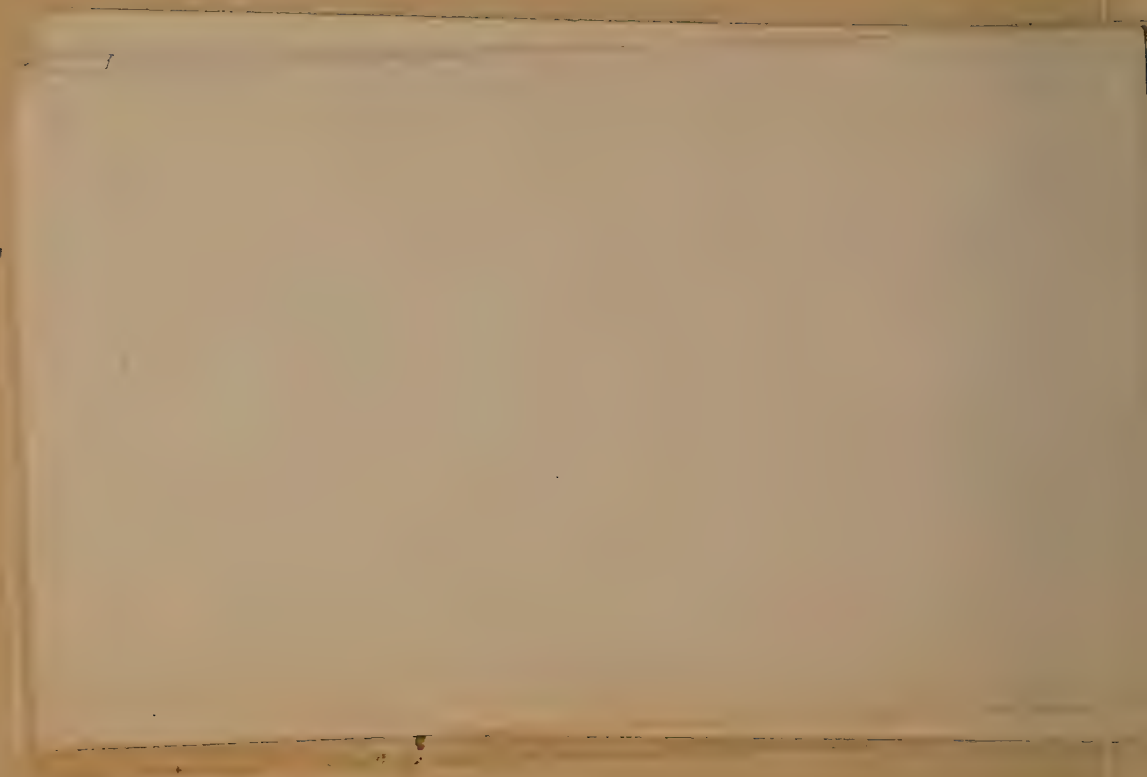
	1930	1920	1910
INDIANS	2,124	1,111	1,125
CHINESE	5	12	4
JAPANESE	—	—	10
MEXICANS	122		





ALIF. MINORITIES      POPULATION 1930      LOS ANGELES CO.

English	Germans	Portuguese
Scotch	Poles	Armenians
Welsh	Czechs	Canadians
Irish	Austrians	Mexicans
Norwegian	Hungarians	Central and
Swedes	Yugoslavs	S. Americans
Javes	Russians	Australians
Finnish	Fins	Azoreans
Swiss	Greeks	All others
French	Italians	Total
	Spanish	

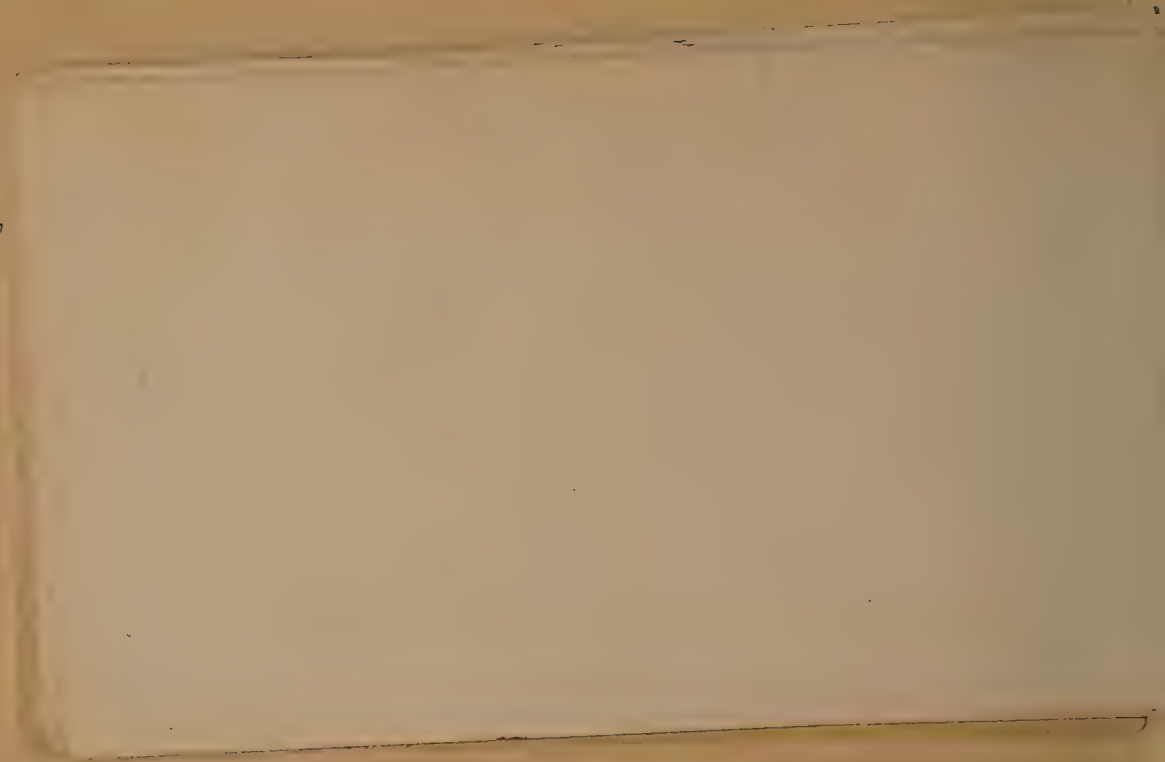




CALIF. MINORITIES [Table] MERCED CO.

POPULATION 1930

English	1774	French	153	Spanish	107
Scotch	10	Germanus	22	Portuguese	10
Welsh	12	Poles	11	Armenians	8
N. Irish	10	Czechs	21	Canadians	107
Irish F.S.	10	Austrians	11	Mexicans	10
Norwegians	10	Hungarians	11	Central S. Americans	10
Swedes	443	Yugo-Slavs	11	Australians	10
Danes	10	Russians	11	Agoreans	110
Dutch	10	Finnis	11	All others	11
Swiss	10	Greeks	11		
		Italians	1119		





ALF. MINORITIES
POPULATION 1930
CONTRA COSTA CO

Total		
English	Germans	Italians
Scotch	Poles	Spaniards
Welsh	Czechs	Portuguese
Irish	Austrians	Armenians
Norwegian	Hungarians	Canadians
Swedes	Yugoslavs	Mexicans
Danes	Russians	Central or S.
Dutch	Finn	Americans
Swiss	Greeks	Australians
French		Agoreans
		Other Groups





CALIF. MINORITIES

POPULATION 1930

CONTRA COSTA CO.

	1930	1920	1910
INDIANS	76	137	0
CHINESE	108	111	995
JAPANESE	711	994	1,379
MEXICANS	10,783		

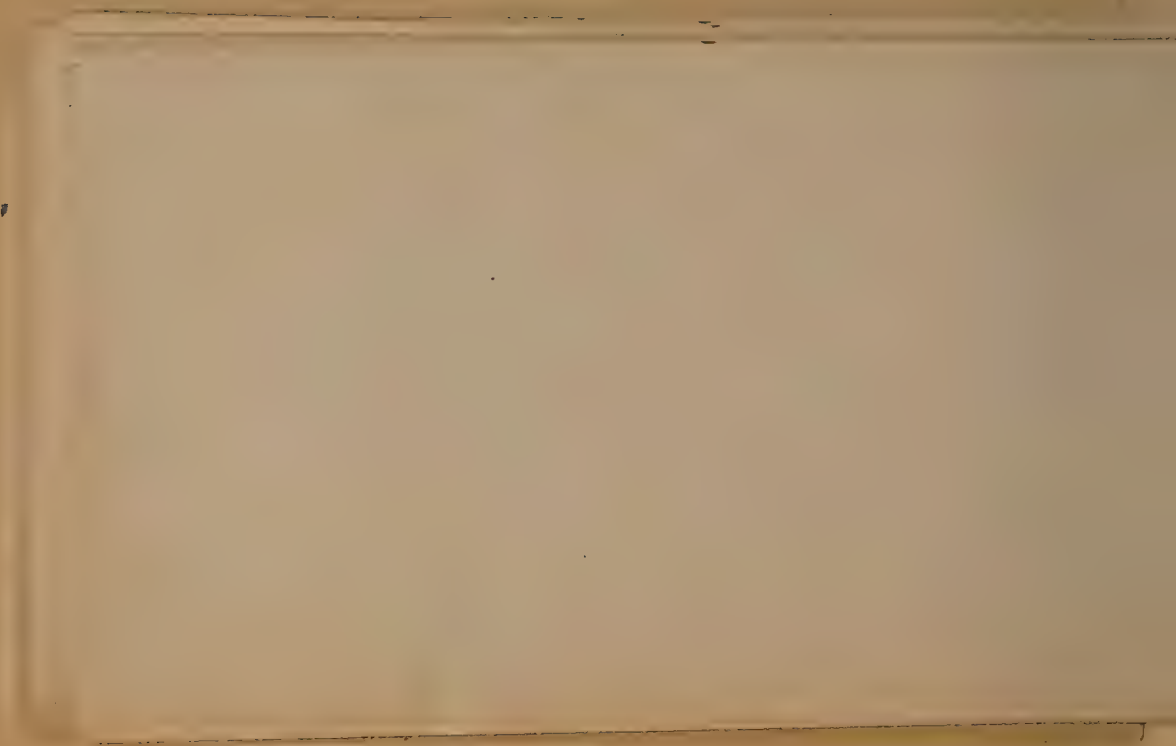


CALIF. MINORITIES MONTEREY CO.

CALIF. MINORITIES MONTEREY CO.  
POPULATION 1930

	1930	1920	1910
INDIANS	22	7	21
CHINESE	200	200	275
JAPANESE	100	1400	1000
MEXICAN	2000		





MEPAC 20

CALIF. MINORITIES		POPULATION 1930		MONTEREY CO.	
TOTAL					
English		Germans		Italians	
Scottish		Poles		Spaniards	
Welsh		Czechs		Portuguese	
Irish		Austrians		Armenians	
Norwegian		Hungarians		Canadians	
Swedes		Yugo Slavs		Mexicans	
Danes		Russians		Central or S.	
Dutch		Finns		Americans	
Swiss		Greeks		Australians	
French				Azoreans	
				Other Groups	





CALIF. MINORITIES

English	98
Scotch	23
Welsh	6
Irish	66
Norwegian	16
Swedes	50
Danes	15
Dutch	2
Swiss	44
French	35

(Foreign born White)  
POPULATION 1930

Germans	74
Poles	5
Czechs	4
Austrians	38
Hungarians	4
Yugoslavs	253
Russians	24
Finn	7
Greeks	38
Italians	487
Spanish	79

MERCED CA  
AMADOR CO.

Portuguese	9
Armenians	-
Canadians	44
Mexicans	16
S. and Central Americans	5
Australians	5
Azoreans	2
All others	18
Total	1,467



CALIF. MINORITIES

AMADOR CO.

POPULATION 1930

	1930	1920	1910
Indians	125	83	143
Chinese	40	38	101
Japanese	2	17	2
Mexicans	858		



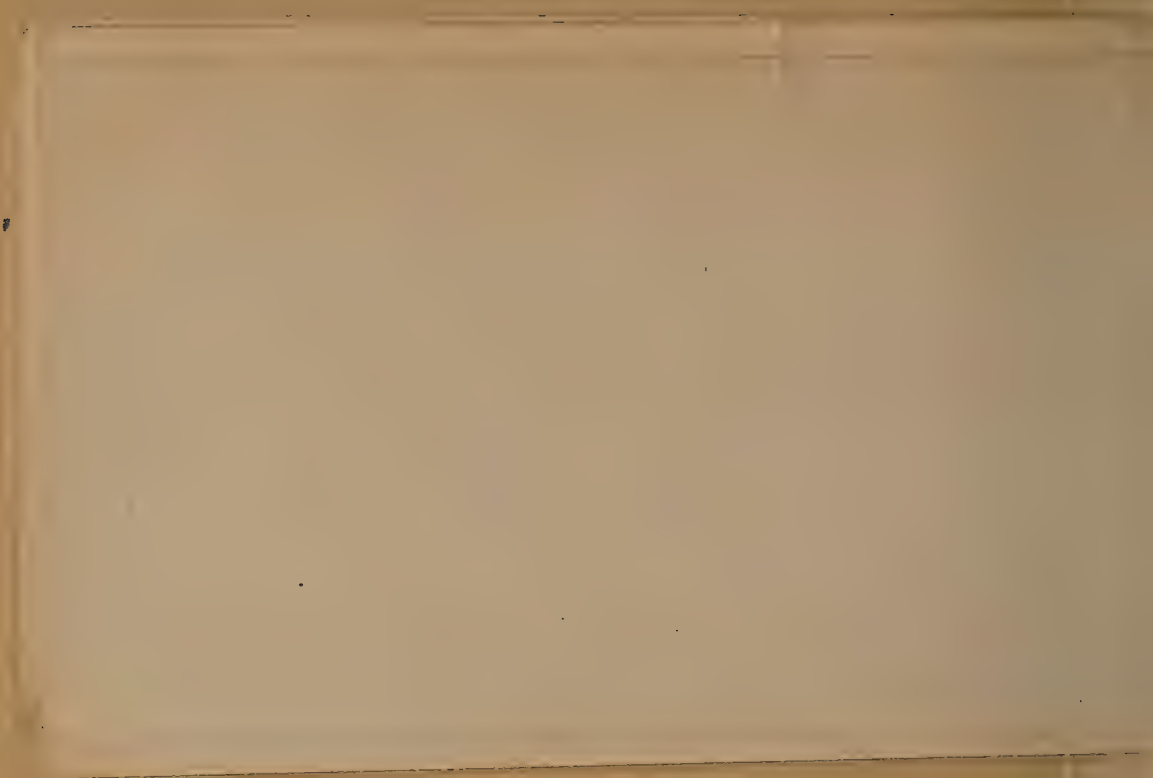


CALIF. MINORITIES

(foreign-born white)  
POPULATION 1930

BUTTE CO.

English	237	Poles	31	Portuguese	159
Scotch	64	Czechs	47	Armenians	2
Welsh	14	Austrians	40	Canadians	398
Irish	104	Hungarians	15	Mexicans	12
Norwegian	59	Yugoslavs	21	S. and Central	6
Swedes	170	Russians	90	Americans	
Danes	87	Finnish	18	Australians	12
Dutch	23	Greeks	80	Algerians	132
Swiss	51	Italians	178	All others	62
French	50	Spanish	57	Total	2,565
German	376				





CALIF. MINORITIESBUTTE, CO.POPULATION 1930

	1930	1920	1910
Indians	377	225	398
Chinese	155	289	572
Japanese	307	423	295
Mexicans	333		



CALIF. MINORITIES		SACRAMENTO CO.	
POPULATION 1930			
English	1,641	Germans	1,209
Scottish	475	Poles	188
Welsh	157	Czechs	127
N. Irish	198	Albatians	104
Irish F.S.	288	Hungarians	74
Norwegians	345	Yugo-Slavs	783
Swedes	517	Russians	761
Danes	431	Finnish	172
Dutch	103	Greeks	687
Swiss	665	Italians	1,049
French	2,442	Spanish	639
		Portuguese	1,200
		Armenians	100
		Canadians	1,000
		Mexicans	100
		Central & S. Americans	80
		Australians	111
		Agoreans	100
		All others	100
		Total	10,000





CALIF. MINORITIES

MERCER CA  
SACRAMENTO CO.

POPULATION 1930

	1930	1920	1910
Indians	100	75	25
Chinese	2,092	1,954	2,143
Japanese	8,114	5,260	2,250
Vietnamese	4,000		



CALIF. MINORITIESMERCED CO.POPULATION 1930

	1930	1920	1910
Indians	40	7	—
Chinese	194	135	278
Japanese	768	420	98
Mexicans	2,638		

F.S. = ego's older sister  
♀ Ego's marriage - f's br.



CALIF. MINORITIES POPULATION 1930 LOS ANGELES CO.

	1930	1920	1910
Indian	747	280	77
Chinese	1,921	1,000	500
Japanese	1,000	1,000	1,000
Mexican	1,000		

Maitre -

Foreign Born White By Country of Birth, For Counties and For  
Cities of 10,000 or more. 1930

State	Hungary	Yugo-Slavia	Russia	Finland	Greece	Italy	Spain	Portugal	Armenia	Canada-French	Canada-other	Mexico	Central & South America	Australia	The Azores	All other
6,896	12,743	44,047	8,495	12,675	107,249	13,016	22,695	6,112	7,657	93,788	8,648	6,856	5,108	12,700	30,654	
509,1074	1,764,408	1,040,989	1,614,728	257,559	8,013	526	615	744	1,778	2,407						
57	252	178	129	330	4,595	443	1,305	5	63	994	194	90	59	495	288	
30	17	193	49	228	742	656	546	50	29	379	31	30	43	260	222	





Foreign Born White By Country of Birth, For Counties:  
1930.

	Total foreign born white	England	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	Irish Free State	Norway	Sweden	Denmark	Netherlands	Switzerland	France	Germany	Poland	Czecho- Slovakia	Austria
The State	810,034	85,019	21,803	4,111	10,892	344,923	17,604	41,734	23,175	8,897	20,063	21,319	81,840	14,290	6,222	13,243
Flamenda	82,314	8,846	3,928	505	1,101	3,601	2,304	4,969	3,276	662	1,318	2,115	7,771	829	404	1,197
Contra Costa	14,919	1,095	342	167	149	627	219	608	288	135	229	239	861	96	78	309
Solano	5,969	344	169	18	69	359	107	223	195	27	195	86	515	47	25	85





# Native White or Foreign or Mixed Parentage by Country of Birth of Parents, 1930

Classified according to country of birth of father except where father is native and mother foreign born, and then according to country of birth of mother.

The State	Total native white of foreign or mixed parentage		Country of birth of father														
	Total	Foreign or mixed parentage	England	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	Irish Free State	Norway	Sweden	Denmark	Netherlands	Switzerland	France	Germany	Poland	Czecho-Slovakia	Austria
Alameda	142,830	15,910	5,785	1,261	3,725	12,069	3,653	7,702	5,521	910	2,217	3,888	22,087	1,114	632	1,732	
Contra Costa	23,043	1,938	633	248	411	1,626	396	905	582	151	395	394	2,450	111	123	394	
Solano	11,369	954	371	72	317	1,521	236	353	395	53	333	222	1,594	71	33	100	











# Composition of the Population by Counties: 1930

Subject	The State	Alameda
<u>Sex Color etc:</u>		
Total population ----	5,677,251	474,883
Male ----	2,942,595	236,508
Female ----	2,734,656	238,375
Foreign parentage ----	780,460	86,420
Mixed parentage ----	519,618	56,410
Foreign born white ----	810,034	82,314
Male ----	454,027	44,002
Female ----	356,007	38,312
Per cent native white ..	74.5	77.0
Per cent foreign born white ..	14.3	17.3
<u>Citizenship</u>		
Males 21 yrs. old + over ----	2,025,774	162,355
Native white - Foreign or mixed par. ----	420,644	44,420
Foreign born white ----	430,492	41,733
Naturalized ----	237,797	23,361
First papers ----	61,922	5,886
Alien ----	113,796	10,042
Unknown ----	16,977	2,444
Females 21 yrs old + over ..	1,838,614	164,046
Nat. white For. or mix. par. ..	450,707	51,016
Foreign born white ....	332,330	36,035
Naturalized ..	186,792	19,950
First papers ....	18,456	1,546
Alien ..	111,016	11,895
Unknown ..	16,066	2,664
<u>Illiteracy</u>		
Total 10 yrs old + over	4,806,490	407,495
Number illiterate ..	124,810	9,491
Per cent illiterate	2.6	2.3
Foreign born white	801,303	81,498
Number illiterate	45,600	6,672
Per cent illiterate	5.7	8.2





# Composition of the Population by Counties: 1930. Contra Costa + Solano.

Subject	Contra Costa	Solano
Sex Color etc:		
Total population	18,608	40,834
Male	43,886	<del>11,715</del> 23,749
Female	34,722	<del>10,765</del> 17,085
Foreign parentage	14,724	7,158
Mixed parentage	8,319	4,211
Foreign born white	14,919	3,969
Male	9,212	3,645
Female	5,707	2,324
Percent native white	71.9	73.5
.. .. foreign born	19.0	14.6
Citizenship		
Males 21 yrs. old + over	29,116	17,124
Nat. white for. or mix. par	6,544	4,020
Foreign born white	8,742	3,502
Naturalized	3,961	1,844
First papers	1,361	1,344
Alien	3,157	1,146
Unknown	1,263	168
Females 21 yrs. + over	20,783	10,916
Nat. white for. or mix. par	5,768	3,436
For. <del>Nat.</del> born white	5,293	2,190
Naturalized	2,548	1,254
First papers	1,236	53
Alien	2,310	754
Unknown	1,199	129
Illiteracy		
Total 10 yrs. old + over	64,238	34,865
Number illiterate	2,845	1,911
percent illiterate	4.4	2.6
Foreign born white	14,742	5,929
Number illiterate	1,705	458
percent illiterate	11.6	7.7

Date	Particulars	Amount
1891	...	...
1892	...	...
1893	...	...
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Population By Age, Color, Nativity, and Sex for Counties: 1930.  
Alameda.

County and Age (Years)	All Classes		Foreign Born White		
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>Alameda</u>	474,883	236,508	238,375	44,002	38,312
Under 5	30,609	15,602	15,002	60	62
Under 1	5,397	2,768	2,629	1	6
5 to 9	36,784	18,590	18,194	379	315
10 to 14	36,124	18,094	18,030	559	554
15 to 19	31,171	18,150	19,021	999	1,022
20 to 24	40,512	19,965	20,547	1,831	1,850
25 to 29	39,862	19,903	19,959	3,020	2,735
30 to 34	39,539	19,477	20,062	3,421	3,077
35 to 44	19,921	40,361	39,560	10,057	8,189
45 to 54	63,644	32,697	30,947	10,506	8,296
55 to 64	38,996	19,028	19,968	7,003	6,112
65 to 74	21,632	10,000	11,632	4,277	4,018
75 and over	8,556	3,749	4,807	1,710	2,002
Unknown	1,538	892	646	120	86

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Population By Age, Color, Nativity and Sex, For Counties:  
1930. Solano

County & Age (Years)	All Classes		Foreign Born White		
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
Solano —	40,834	23,749	17,085	3,645	2,324
under 5 . . . .	2,668	1,340	1,328	2	2
under 1 . . . .	488	250	238	—	—
under 5 to 9 . . .	3,301	1,679	1,622	19	17
10 to 14 . . . .	3,032	1,555	1,477	36	19
15 to 19 . . . .	3,066	1,629	1,437	66	72
20 to 24 . . . .	3,863	2,457	1,406	152	118
25 to 29 . . . .	3,841	2,437	1,404	245	172
30 to 34 . . . .	3,479	2,095	1,384	284	188
35 to 44 . . . .	6,919	4,085	2,834	862	536
45 to 54 . . . .	5,147	3,164	1,983	850	495
55 to 64 . . . .	3,334	2,044	1,290	637	393
65 to 74 . . . .	1,597	934	663	345	191
75 + over	567	304	263	145	120
Unknown	40	26	14	2	1





# Population By Age, Color, Nativity and Sex, for Counties:

1930.

Contra Costa.

County and  
Age (years)

All Classes

Foreign Born White

County and Age (years)	All Classes			Foreign Born White	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>Contra Costa</u>	78,608	43,886	34,722	9,212	5,707
Under 5.....	6,711	3,442	3,269	12	13
5 to 9.....	1,256	636	620	...	...
10 to 14.....	1,659	3,915	3,744	86	66
15 to 19.....	6,526	3,327	3,199	103	114
20 to 24.....	6,458	3,338	3,120	209	170
25 to 29.....	1,184	4,074	3,410	406	299
30 to 34.....	1,217	4,221	2,996	712	423
35 to 39.....	6,810	3,822	2,979	949	672
40 to 44.....	12,734	4,479	5,255	2,602	1,522
45 to 49.....	8,959	5,388	3,571	2,185	1,202
50 to 54.....	5,029	2,998	2,031	1,155	660
55 to 59.....	2,407	1,362	1,045	548	377
60 to 64.....	838	460	378	224	184
65 to 69.....	85	60	25	21	5
70 to 74.....					
75 to 79.....					
80 to 84.....					
85 to 89.....					
90 to 94.....					
95 to 99.....					
100 and over.....					





Indians, Chinese, and Japanese, 1910 to 1930, and Mexicans, 1930, for Counties and for Cities of 25,000 or more.

County or City.	Indians		Chinese		Japanese		Mexicans			
	1930	1920	1910	1930	1920	1910	1930			
The State -	19,212	17,360	16,371	37,361	28,812	36,248	41,356	368,013		
<u>Alameda</u>	182	56	94	3,700	4,505	4,588	6,715	5,221	3,266	6,021
<u>Contra Costa</u>	30	137	3	330	343	550	796	846	1,009	4,767
<u>Costa</u>										
<u>Solano</u>	18	7	1	607	669	811	1,350	1,017	894	711





# Composition of the Rural Population, Farm and Non-Farm, by Counties: 1930.

<u>Rural-Farm</u>	<u>The State</u>	<u>Alameda</u>	<u>Contra Costa</u>	<u>Solano</u>
Total Rural-Farm Pop.	579,350	10,332	9,182	7,272
Male . . . . .	329,605	5,686	5,537	4,254
Female . . . . .	249,745	4,646	3,645	3,018
Foreign or Mixed par.	137,229	4,229	3,018	2,235
Foreign Born White	86,723	2,533	1,882	1,377
<sup>Citizenship</sup> Males 21 yrs. & over	208,698	3,736	3,733	2,877
<sup>Foreign</sup> Nat. Born White	52,270	1,505	1,178	836
Naturalized	23,928	585	427	352
Females 21 yrs. & over	140,878	2,840	2,119	1,756
Foreign Born White	30,423	930	619	488
Naturalized	15,115	403	268	233
Rural Non-Farm Pop.	937,305	25,340	25,721	16,173
Male . . . . .	518,549	13,911	14,447	10,213
Female . . . . .	418,756	11,429	11,274	5,960
For. or Mixed Par.	174,284	7,856	7,201	3,747
For. Born White	105,335	5,164	4,861	2,224
<sup>Citizenship</sup> Males 21 yrs. & over	348,791	9,492	9,415	7,572
For. Born White	61,081	2,930	2,887	1,311
Naturalized	31,337	1,163	1,253	567
Females 21 yrs. old & over	257,986	6,899	6,638	3,717
For. Born White	38,186	1,963	1,658	782
Naturalized	20,574	814	766	337





# Classification of Families by Counties: 1930.

Color, Tenure, Etc:	State	Alameda	Contra Costa	Solano
All Families	1,610,030	137,090	20,717	10,909
Foreign or Mix. Par.	345,475	37,218	4,576	2,900
Foreign Born White	347,854	37,419	6,663	2,689
Percent For. Born White	21.6	27.3	32.2	24.6
Owner Families	726,072	70,941	10,244	4,920
For. or Mix. Percentage	165,747	20,071	2,342	1,433
For. Born White	189,961	23,649	4,078	1,537
Tenant Families	848,888	63,193	9,714	5,386
For. or Mix. Par.	173,296	16,459	2,076	1,372
For. Born White	150,989	13,067	2,341	1,013
Value or Rental (Dollars)				3,579
All Owners	5,491	5,767	4,102	2,775
For. Born White Owners	5,142	4,872	3,718	24.93
All Tenants	\$32.73	\$34.38	\$26.20	21.11
For. Born White Tenants	32.92	30.01	24.04	2.76
Size of Family				2.92
All Families	2.77	2.89	3.08	
For. Born White	2.90	3.07	3.30	
Children under Ten years				
Foreign Born White Families				
No children under 10	251,372	26,938	4,264	1,915
one child under 10	53,789	6,111	1,184	381
2 children under 10	27,319	2,939	718	223
3 or more	15,374	1,431	497	160





# Rural Families, And Farm + Non Farm Dwellings, Etc By Counties: 1930

Rural Farm State Families	State <del>Glameda</del>	Glameda Contra	Contra Costa	Solano.
All Rural Farm Families	145,000	2,696	2,166	1,872
For. & Mix. Parentage	26,366	809	548	424
Foreign Born White	40,023	1,230	832	607
Owner Families	86,240	1,939	1,284	1,078
Foreign Born White	27,464	988	533	388
Tenant Families	51,955	660	603	616
Foreign Born White	11,859	209	196	170
<u>Median Size of Family</u>				
All Families	3.26	3.22	3.17	3.12
Foreign Born White	3.43	3.34	3.53	3.53
<u>Rural Non-Farm Families</u>				
All Rural non farm fam.	252,841	6,297	6,783	3,698
Foreign or Mix. Par.	47,347	1,667	1,493	845
Foreign Born White	44,634	2,178	2,161	945
Owner Families	122,276	3,540	3,371	1,717
Foreign Born White	26,149	1,542	1,299	504
Tenant Families	122,966	2,569	3,191	1,646
Foreign Born White	17,327	596	799	369
<u>Median Size of Family</u>				
All Families	2.84	2.97	3.08	2.81
Foreign Born White	2.65	3.08	3.17	2.95





## National Minorities

Chas. Miller

Sea-lore Contributions  
All groups in S.F.

Unlucky Friday - Friday is considered unlucky by superstitious people among all civilized races; but the sailor seems to have made this day a sort of pet aversion, as an unlucky day on which to sail or begin a new job.

Among twenty business men contacted from San Francisco's international group, not one claims to have opened his place of business on Friday (for the first time). Fifty per cent of them seemed to hold a decided prejudice against Friday, and to only one of the other ten business men was this superstition on most unfavourable ground. This exception, however, seemed to lean more toward the German American type in my survey of characteristics, and I have eliminated it from my group.

Eight of the persons who feared starting a new business on this day are ex-sea-faring men. A fact that accentuates my belief that this superstition had its origin among a sea-faring people and not among any definite national group. Christ was crucified on Friday and the Brahmins who are so far from the commands of Christianity believed that it is unlucky for a business to be commenced on this day.

These two facts which show no probability of defusion could have both had equal weight in the origin of Unlucky Friday.

To lose a mop or water-bucket also seems to be known with two exceptions among twenty persons contacted in this group. This superstition, however, does not seem to be taken seriously except by one person -- an English wife of a Danish dock worker. I am positive that she is the most superstitious person I have met during this survey.



### Mop and Water Bucket ---

To lose a mop or water-bucket could have most probably been contributed to this group from the superstitions of the sea in that both the bucket and the mop are among the chief implements used by sailors of the lower ranks.

Sailors are not only exposed to more numerous causes for superstition; but are probably exposed less to the opportunity to understand the full value of philosophy and religion than any other group of civilized people.

Philosophy and religion being two of the most important factors in freeing people from the mysteries of superstition, makes the situation most unfortunate for the sailor.

Without this opportunity, the sailor can only be expected to emerge from superstitious fear at a comparatively slow rate.

Lives of sailors, however, are rapidly nearing a par with the lives of landmen as science continues to shorten the duration of sea voyages; to modernize living conditions at sea, and to reduce the sailor's hardships in general.

Even under the most modern conditions of the civilized world, superstition is being erased from human lives at a very slow pace. When I observe the popularity of fortune telling, signs of the Zodiac and various gambling superstitions among our seemingly cultured groups of society, I am impelled to exercise my tolerance toward those minds that have not been so highly tutored.

The Sea Chanty and its Contributions --- Having heard a great many songs and chantys among the older set of sea-faring men, which chantys include such characters as Captain Cottington, Old Mister Storm-Along, Uncle Peleg, and Reuben Ranza, I have been very much interested in learning to what extent they have become familiar among the people of the international group.





8 --

To my surprise I have learned that old Sea Chanties and the characters in them have been practically unheard of by San Francisco's "international" type of citizen.

I learned, however, that one, and only one of these --- the famous Reuben Ranzo had at least been heard of by the majority of this group, and many of them are slightly familiar with some of the words of the old Chanty. In one instance two small children belonging to a Swedish hotel manager could sing the chorus.

I had heard the name of Rueben Ranzo mentioned many times among sailors; but I had never heard any other than the following words as they are chanted monotonously in the focastle of American and British ships,

" Pity Reuben Ranzo!  
Oh, pity Reuben Ranzo  
Ranzo, boys, a Ranzo!  
Pity Reuben Ranzo!

After learning recently the more complete form of the song from the author, Benjamin Taylor, I have come to learn more about Reuben himself. According to the song, Reuben was a tailor by trade; went to school on Monday, learned to read on Tuesday, and by Friday he had thrashed the master. Then he went to sea, and, after some ignominious experiences, married the Captain's daughter, and became himself the Captain of a whaler.

This Reuben Ranzo character, however, seems to be one of the many dim shadows of the past that none can explain. It remains baffling to learn that a simple Chanty of so little significance retains a comparatively prominent place in the folk-lore of any civilized group.

Just how this mysterious character Reuben has come to exercise such a fascination over Mariner's life will probably always be a mystery.





Altho this character has so definitely found its place in the folk-lore of this group, I have been unable to find a single person among various national groups who have as much as heard of Reuben Renzo.

This leads me to believe that the Chanty belongs strictly to the international type of citizen as a contribution from sea-faring people.

Just why Reuben has been so definitely accepted by the international group and other chanty characters like Captain Cottingham, Mr. Storm-Along and others equally as commonly known to the sailor are so definitely unknown, remains beyond my understanding.

All Persons of this Group are Not Superstitious --- Among the international type of persons I have found a few who show no signs of superstition whatsoever.

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\*



International Group

Charles Miller

Common Superstitions - Songs

The folklore which I am listing has been observed in common useage among the people of the international group; but none is, by any means, exclusively symbolic of that group.

Doubtless if the members of this group had individually settled in their respective groups upon their arrival in America they would have accepted the system of race relations that prevailed among their own foreign element. By associating solely with a diffusion of races they have found no definite pattern of race relations other than a somewhat harmonious amalgamation of characteristics.

Like the general tendency of all people when coming in contact with strange peoples this group seems to have made such adjustments as are necessary to the enjoyment of their relationships. These people have much less opportunity than those of the national groups to become as seriously determined in any of their characteristics, whatever these may be in that they are counteracted by so many others from a single environment. Consequently people of this group are, as a rule, less serious and I should judge, less familiar with any characteristics than are the people of the national groups. They undoubtedly know more signs, sayings and superstitions, but are less serious about any of them.

Luck - Once in a while, a man will say "God bless it" when he sneezes, that the sneeze will bring him good luck. If he hears someone else sneeze, he helps them to good luck by saying, "God bless you". Some of these people,





however, say that they say "God bless it" on this occasion through force of habit, and not superstition.

Some of these people believe that spiders carry good luck with them. Some will not kill them for fear of spoiling their luck.

Don't pass under a ladder; it will make you have bad luck. (more research on this one required - Miller)

Many men in this group carry certain coins for luck. A five-dollar gold piece seems to be most popular for luck. Some believe that a bright new penny is equally as lucky. One man carried an old fashioned panny. (one of the old large ones). Several have told me that they would go hungry before spending their last penny.

Others have it that a coin from a foreign country will bring good luck.

Some of them say it is unlucky to get out of bed on the side opposite to the accustomed one. The well known expression, "You surely got out of the bed on the wrong side this morning", is liable to be suggested to any person who shows signs of crossness. They all seem to know of that one and admit having used it.

When a ring on the finger has been wished on, or was placed there by someone else, it will bring bad luck if you allow it to be removed. This one was told by an elderly lady in this group; but I have found no others in the group who have even heard of it.

Turn your luck at cards by blowing in the cards. Many of them do that; but fewer get up and walk around the chair.

Some believe that spitting on the bait will bring luck while fishing. Some





of the most ignorant class will spit on money and various other objects for good luck.

Cures of the Magic Sort --- The use of tobacco is believed to prevent one's taking diseases. Many of the older women as well as men in this group believe in this one.

Sage tea will bring new hair on a bald head, by rubbing it in well. Many had heard of it but few believed it.

Song --- "Billy Boy" ----- Of course every one knows this one. I have copied the words to this song and find that six out of ten persons in this group know part of the words aside from those in the title, where as only two out of ten persons outside this group recalled having heard the song. Many of the sea faring people know it. It goes like this:

"Oh, where have you been, Billy Boy, Billy Boy?  
Oh, where have you been, charming Billy?  
I have been to seek a wife,  
She's the joy of my life;  
But she's a young thing, and cannot leave her ma.

Can she sweep up the house, Billy Boy, Billy Boy?  
Can she sweep up the house, Charming Billy?  
Yes; she can sweep up the house,  
Quick as a cat can catch a mouse;  
But she's a young thing and cannot leave her ma.

Oh, how old is she, Billy Boy, Billy Boy?  
Oh, how old is she, charming Billy?  
Twice six, twice seven,  
Twice twenty and eleven,  
Isn't she the young thing that cannot leave her ma. Etc.

Death ----- There are still people in this group who believe that a looking glass broken while moving is a sign that there will be a death in the family. Even if the looking glass should be broken in the house at any time it's a bad sign. If a picture should fall from the wall, that would be a very bad ~~omen~~ omen. Many are serious about this one.

Here is one that many people in the Eastern states seem to be familiar with, but the people in this group hardly know of it. This is that a green Christmas makes a full church yard. This is possibly because the winters



back East are more open with more freezing and thawing, consequently more unhealthy.

Having less unhealthy weather in San Francisco probably accounts for scarcity of this old sign, not only among the international group, but among all groups dwelling in California climate.





FESTIVALS CELEBRATED BY THE FOREIGN POPULATION IN SAN FRANCISCO

JANUARY

January 7th - Serbian Christmas

The Julian calendar, used by the Eastern Orthodox Church, is thirteen days behind our own Gregorian calendar. *Serbian falls on Jan. 7<sup>th</sup>* Christmas has its own special set of observances, which are maintained even here in the far-off west. *In the home* Straw is strewn over the floor, and the head of the family throws walnuts into each corner of the room. The ~~may~~ mother casts a handful of grain into the fire, saying; "Kolki zerna tolko sreces": "As much good fortune as there are grains of wheat", and each child washes his hands and face in water containing an apple for health.

There is ~~a~~ mass at the Serbian Church in Oakland, and in San Francisco a dance is held at the Serbian Hall, 225 Valencia Street. Here they dance the Kolo - a spirited group dance in which, sometimes, more than 100 people take part. Young and old link hands and progress sideways, following the leader, who guides them through difficult and intricate patterns. The orchestra is a 'tambouritza'. The tambouritza, an elongated mandolin, is the national instrument, and ranges in size from one foot to the length of a bass viol.

Russians and Bulgarians also celebrate on this day.

January 26th - Robert Burns' Birthday

The Scotch observe the anniversary of the birth of this popular poet by the custom of 'piping the haggis'. Haggis is a famous old Scotch dish, made immortal by Burns' "Address to a Haggis". ~~Haggis~~ Haggis is a form of tripe. When served it is carried around the table by two stalwart Scots, to the accompaniment of martial airs on the bagpipes. *Public celebration*





## MARCH

### March 1st - St. David's Day

The Welsh colony gather on this day at a banquet and dance in honor of their patron Saint. There is a musical program which includes the Cymrodorian Choir in a group of folk songs in the old Welsh tongue.

### March 4th - Robert Emmet Day

In 1803 Robert Emmet, a twenty-five year old Irish patriot, was executed in Dublin on March 4th, for his part in fighting for Irish liberty. As he stood on the dock he delivered what has become a classic speech, and it is traditional that this speech be recited on every anniversary of his death. On the evening of March 4th the Knights of the Red Branch gather to honor this Irish patriot by a musical program and speeches, including the famous 'Speech of the Dock'. On the Sunday nearest the fourth of March the Irish gather before the statue of Robert Emmet, lay wreaths at its base, and listen to the Irish Republican pipe-and-drum corps and to the Pearse-Connolly pipers play Irish airs.

### March 3rd - Japanese Doll Festival (Hinamatsuri)

~~Each year on March 3rd the Japanese Colony celebrates the Doll Festival.~~ <sup>on the Japanese colony.</sup> Elaborate shrines are built in the homes, and on these are arranged the collection of dolls. The daughters of the house put <sup>on</sup> their ceremonial costumes, and gather before the shrine to tread the dances of old Japan. They <sup>perform the dances of old Japan - their</sup> ~~sing, and little girls, seated on the floor, play the Koto - the long Japanese~~ <sup>songs are accompanied by the Koto.</sup> harp that is taller than a man - and <sup>played by little girls</sup> on the three-stringed Samisen with the cats'-skin drum. There are several versions of the origin of this festival. The one that has the best standing is as follows:

In early times each Japanese village selected its fairest maiden to be sacrificed to the river God. The girl was thrown into the river early in March when it was just beginning to rise with the melting snow. After a time,





### Japanese Doll Festival - (cont.)

*modified to*  
it was decided ~~not~~ <sup>to</sup> to deplete the villages supply of beautiful maidens, so, ~~and~~  
instead, they threw a tiny image of the maiden into the <sup>river</sup> waters. Many of these images were made for each occasion, and only the best was chosen as the offering to the river God. The number of these images grew and came to constitute a sort of beauty exhibition for dolls. Finally, as the river Gods came to be less feared the villagers forgot the original purpose of the rite entirely, and, after making their dolls, omitted to cast them into the water.

*on this date*  
~~There are two places where the public can see the dancing of these girls.~~ The Japan Society gives a tea at the Women's City Club and displays an authentic collection of dolls, including the figures of the Emperor and Empress in court dress. The collection is the property of the N.Y.K. Line, and is considered the finest in America. At the Japanese Y.W.C.A., 1830 Sutter Street, *a celebration* <sup>are</sup> a festival is held in which is featured the children's dances, flower arrangements, and a tea ceremony.

### March 17th - St. Patrick's Day

The great day of the Irish, on which all good Gaels blossom out in green ties or ribbons. The custom of 'drowning the shamrock' is observed in the Irish bars in the Mission district. Banquets are held by most of the Irish organizations. On Sunday a high mass is sung at St. Mary's Cathedral preceded by a parade of Irish societies up Van Ness Avenue. A grand ball is given at Civic Auditorium which features Irish entertainment. This is one of the oldest festivals in San Francisco, having been observed as long ago as 1850.

### March 25th - Greek Independence Day

This is to celebrate the anniversary of the decisive battle on March 25, 1830, against the Turks, which cleared the way for the final sovereignty of Hellas and the Grecian Isles. This day is also, in the ecclesiastical calendar,





### Greek Independence Day -(cont.)

the Annunciation of the Virgin, and thus has a double significance to the Greeks. The churches are decorated with boughs of trees. The Bishop officiates, and a tremendous choir sings. The service is long, but the church is crowded, and everyone follows the service with religious attention. In the evening, a great celebration is held, usually in Eagle's Auditorium. One may see a ballet on the theme of an ancient Greek myth, and all the various folk dances. The round dances of the peasants and mountaineers are performed by half a hundred girls, dressed in their gorgeous native dress. But the most startling and impressive sight of all is the Guard of Honor. The men of the Ahepa Society don the 'fostanella', a short white skirt, starched and jaunty, with an elegant jacket. This is the uniform still worn by the Royal Guard in Greece today.





## APRIL

### April 14th - Anniversary of the Spanish Republic

The only true Spanish holiday. A great fiesta is held, and the dances and musicians of the Spanish colony display their talents. If you attend this fiesta be sure and go early, as the celebration is popular with people of other nationalities, and, in order to really appreciate the dances, one must be at a point of vantage. You will hear the rhythmic click of castanets and high-heeled slippers, the throbbing of the drums. You will see the northern Spaniards do their jota and the Andalusians their 'cante Jondo', deep song. The audience is gay and boisterous and greet their favorite with thunderous applause and shouts of 'ole, ole, Nina'. You are fortunate if you hear Jose Romero. They call him 'El Rey de Flamenco', the King of Flamenco music. It is as much Moorish as Spanish, with its wild, plaintive shouts, its mixture of gaiety and melancholy.

### Cherry Blossom Festival - First Sunday that the cherry-trees are in bloom

This is the loveliest of the foreign folk festivals. This charming event is given on the first Sunday that the cherry-trees are in bloom. The birthday of Buddha, which falls on April 8th, is also celebrated on the same day. Hundreds of Japanese gather in the Japanese Tea Garden. They form at the statue of Buddha and perform a ceremony, pouring sweet tea from tiny ladles on the statue. The ceremony is followed by exercises and dances. The little girls, dainty in their kimonos and with cherry-blossom wands, step mincingly through the traditional dances. It is not hard to imagine one's self in Japan - the dances, the exquisite women in kimono and obi, the background of dwarfed trees, tile roofs, torii, and hump-backed bridges and above all the cherry blossoms, blossoms every where - contribute to the illusion that you have suddenly been transported to the land of the rising sun.





### Norwegian National Holiday - cont.

tongue, and to a string quartet play the music of their greatest composer, Edward Grieg.

### Holy Ghost - (Santa Spirito)

This is a movable feast, coming on the seventh Sunday after Easter. It is the greatest holiday among the Portuguese and commemorates the vow made by Queen Elizabeth that, if the plague ceased, she would always on the feast of the Holy Spirit, feed the poor. That is why a barbecue is held in the courtyard of every Portuguese church the world over on this day, and food is given to all. There is a celebration at every one of the twelve Portuguese parishes in California.

On the night before Santa Spirito Day a ball is given in a local hall, the celebration of the Bay region Portuguese centering in Oakland. As the majority of our Portuguese-speaking people are from the Azores, the chamarrita, typical dance of the islands, will be performed. The barbecue and religious ceremonies followed by a parade through the streets of Oakland, are held on the following day.





## JUNE

### June 24th - Midsummer Day

All the Scandinavian national groups observe this day, but it is the Swedes who have organized the largest and most colorful gathering. The celebration is held annually at Neptune Beach, Alameda. A queen presides over the festival, chosen from the beauties of the colony. Attending her are Svea and Columbian, representing Sweden and America. There are speeches, games, and vigorous folk-dances around the midsummer pole, by squads of young men and women in gay Swedish folk-dress. The midsummer pole is related to our Maypole, and has been a feature of folk-rites since very early times. After the entertainment in the park there is plenty to eat and drink, and everyone repairs to the dance-hall to join in the folk dances with much shouting and stamping.

The origin of Midsummer Day dates from pre-Christian times, and is descended from a great festival of pagan Sweden. The original festival was in honor of Balder, the God of the Sun.

### Corpus Christi

This is a movable feast, falling on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday. This is one of the great feast days of the Catholic Church universally, but the Maltese make a special day of it, usually on the following Sunday. A procession of societies and children of the church school accompanied by the Maltese Band, march through the streets of the neighborhood as an escort to the Sacred Host, which is carried by the priest under a canopy. A solemn mass is celebrated on the steps of the church following the procession. Maltese Church of the Shipwreck of St. Paul, 1509 Oakdale Avenue.





## JULY

### July 14th - Bastille Day

A day almost as well known to the American public as to the French. The annual celebration usually takes place at Scottish Rite Temple. In the afternoon, literary and patriotic exercises are held which are free to the public. There are plenty of speeches, folk songs as well as the latest ditties from Parisian boulevards, and a play by the pupils of the French school. There is a grand ball in the evening. The many French bourgeois restaurants in the city are crowded with families from grand-pere down to les petites.

### July 28th - Peruvian National Holiday

To commemorate the independence of Peru on July 28, 1821. Usually celebrated at California Hall. The Peruvians are joined by other South Americans. Each national group performing their typical dances. One can hear rhythms such as he never heard before and that will keep him on the edge of his seat. Besides the familiar tango and rumba, there are the bambuco, tamboute and pericon, and most exotic of all, the ancient Inca dance of the Sun - the huainito.



## SEPTEMBER

### September 15th and 16th - Mexican Fiestas

The Mexicans celebrate both these days. The second day commemorates the rise of the peons under the leadership of the adored Father Hidalgo, which was the beginning of the struggle for independence, on September 16, 1810. The first day is the anniversary of the first congress which declared the independence of Mexico from Spain, September 15, 1816. On this same day the Central American republics also became free.

The Guatemaltecos, Nicaraguenses and Salvadoreños join with the Mexicans in the observance of this fiesta. Balls are held on both nights, as well as on the weekends. The creole and Indians dances are performed by groups of dark-skinned people in costumes of dazzling brilliance. The shops and bars along Broadway, Third Street and Fillmore Street are crowded and noisy, and joy reigns unconfined.

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During the fall the various grape festivals are held. The best known are the Viennese at California Hall, and the Slovenian at the Slovenian Home, 2401 Mariposa Street. The dates vary, but information can be obtained from the office of German House, or from the foreign newspapers.





### Czechoslovak Independence Day (cont.)

The outstanding performance is given by the Sokol Gumnastic group, who go through their paces with a precision that is amazing.

### Chinese Moon Festival

*to last 4 Sept.*

This festival coincides with the harvest moon about the last of September or first of October. An occasion of great feasting and giving of gifts. Special dishes served only during this festival are the flaky moon-cakes, made of almond and egg, and piping-hot 'hour' cakes, larger than American dumplings, made of tiny hearts of chopped shrimps, water chestnuts, and onions and pork fat.





## OCTOBER

### October 10th - Ten-ten Day

So called because it falls on the tenth day of the tenth month. The festival of Chinese youth. Anniversary of the New Chinese constitution. A parade of Chinese school children and special exercises at Kuo Min Tang in the evening.

### October 12th - Columbus Day

Our great Latin festival. Celebrated by both Italians and Spanish. On Saturday evening the balls are held, one, the Fiesta de la Raza, unites all the Spanish speaking peoples, the other is given by the Italian colony. There is much music and dancing, the Spaniards going in for flamenco music and Andalusian dancing, and the Italians favoring opera. On Sunday there is a parade of Italian societies up Montgomery Street and Columbus Avenue to Washington Square, where everyone attends the outdoor mass. Conspicuous is the float on which rides the Queen, representing Isabella, and Columbus.

In the afternoon at Aquatic Park, Columbus discovers America all over again, and stays around to witness the swimming and boat races.

### October 11th - Pulaski Day

Honoring General Casimir Pulaski, who was killed at Savannah, Georgia, the Polish colony holds a celebration at Serbian Hall in the afternoon. After the speeches, there is music and the mazur, the furious Polish national dance is performed by a group in costume. In the evening one can see such national dances as the oberek and the krakowiak, and everyone seems to dance the polka.

### October 28th - Czechoslovak Independence Day

Entertainment given at ~~Kik~~ Sokol Hall, 739 Page Street. Old folk songs sung by the chorus, and a folk dance by group in costume constitute the program.

The





## DECEMBER

### December 13th - Santa Lucia Day

This is an ancient Swedish festival. In pagan day offerings were made on this day, the shortest and darkest in the year, to Odin and Thor. Fires were lighted to dispel darkness. Christianity made the Roman Santa Lucia, saint of light, the object of offerings.

At Sveagard, 2016 Pacific Avenue, this ceremony is kept alive in all its old beauty. For the benefit of the public it is extended to every Thursday and Friday during December. A Swedish party dinner is served before the ceremony.

At the proper moment when guests have all assembled, all lights are extinguished and a maiden dressed like Santa Lucia, in a white robe with a crown of lighted candles and evergreen in her hair, will slowly descend the stairs, bearing gifts of coffee and cake for the guests. Then there will be rollicking Swedish folk dances, in which the guests are expected to join.





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